MR. CARLISLE'S POSITION:

HR HAD NO DOUBT OF HIS AUTHOR ITY TO ISSUE BONDS.

As to the Use of the Proceeds of the Bond Sate, He Said It Was His Duty to Pay the Obligations of the Government as Long as There Was a Beller in the Treasury-Me Favored a Popular Loas, but Not an Issue of Greenbacks and the Issun of Certificates Against the Seignterage

WARRINGTON, Feb. 10,-Ever since Secretary Carliste appeared before the House Judiciary Committee in explanation of the reasons for the issue of new bonds, there has been more or less discussion among the lawyers of the House as to the legal strength of the Secretary's position. Owing to the fact that the statement was made in the privacy of the committee room, and an exact transcript of the Secretary's utterances was not secessible to the press, this discussion has naturally been conducted on the basis of newspaper reports of the hearing, which were in some instances called in question by certain over-cautious Congressmen. But after a good deal of delay the stenographic report of this hearing has been printed, and to-day copies were laid before the committee. They bear out fully the statement of the Secretary's position as given at the time of the hearing.

Nevertheless, as there may still be a shade of difference of understanding as to the Secretary's position, it may be pertinent to quote his exact language in answer to some pointed questions which were asked. The single purpose of the Judiciary Committee, acting under the Balley resolution, was to ascertain if the Secretary held that he had authority to use the proceeds of the bond sale for other than redemption purposes, although the inquiry was broadened to take in the seigniorage question, and the expediency of bend issues. Touching the first proposition the Secretary assumed an unequivocal position, as witness the following transcribed from the reporter's

I believe," said Secretary Carlisle, "It is my duty to pay pensions and all other public obli-gations, and unless Congress stops me. I shall do so. While I stay there I shall endeavor to maintain the credit of the Government by pay-

Mr. Boatner-Out of the proceeds of the bonds which you now propose to sell? Secretary Carliele-I would not use the proseeds of bonds if it was possible to avoid it, but I would not let the opligations of the Government go to protest and fail to pay the appropriations made by Congress for legitimate purposes and for carrying on the expenses of the Government as long as there is a dollar in

the Treasury.

The Secretary, it is shown by further state-ments, apprehends trouble in the near future, unless Congress authorizes him to issue new loan, which could be more advantageously placed than the cumbersome five per cent-thirty-year bonds, which necessitated a perplaced than the cumbersome five per cent thirty-year bonds, which necessitated a perpexing calculation as to interest, that might readily deter would-be investors from touching the bonds, unless they were financial experts. Replying to a question by Mr. Stone as to whether his purpose was to use the proceeds of his bond issue to redeem United States notes and Treasury notes, and to repenish the reserve fund, the Secretary said:

"That is my purpose, but I want to say to you gentlemen that the Secretary said very serious question as to what he will do in the event Congress falls or refuses to make provision to supply the deficiency. Suppose, for instance, Congress passes a law, which it does every session, making appropriations for some particular purpose the payment of pensions, for an illustration) and makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay them out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated (which is the language of all of your appropriation form, and the Secretary of the Interior makes a requisition upon the Treasury Department for \$5,000,000 to ray pensions. The Secretary of the Treasury finds no money in the Treasury for the Treasury linds no money in the Treasury of the Treasury linds no money in the Treasury for bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury linds no money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, except the money that has been realized from the sale of bonds. He will be confronted with the question at once whether he will stop the payment of pensions, whether he will stop the payment of pensions, whether he will stop the payment of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The Secretary was questioned as to the necessity for his proposed bond issue, and said that he felt the necessity was absolute. Said he:

"I did it very rejuctantly. I hesitated a long time. Sometimes I feared I was waiting too

that he felt the necessity was absolute.

If idd it very reluctantly. I hesitated a long time. Sometimes I feared I was waiting too long, but the situation at last became so critical that I felt it was my duty, and especially in view of what I regarded as a very uncertain prospect of securing any immediate relief by Congressional legislation.

He emphasized this point by saying that it was a thing he disliked as much as any gentieman upon this committee, for he "did not want to see the public debt of the country increased in any way whatever or for any purpose creased in any way whatever or for any purpose whatever." He favored the idea of a popular foun, a low interest small denomination bond, running for a short time, so that people having morey in savings banks might invest. These bonds would be elastic, as they might be issued to meet Treasury expenditures and redeemed when there was a surplus of revenues. Buch an issue, he thought, might be necessary, because Congress could not by taxation alone provide the necessary revenues for this fiscal year.

year.

Mr. Bailey of Texas, the author of the resolution which was the subject of inquiry, challenged the Secretary's authority to demand gold for the bends, and asked if this was not the first time discrimination had been shown, The Secretary replied:
"No: Secretary Sherman sold bonds for gold

Mr. Bailey—I mean this is the first time since the act of 1878 was passed. When Mr. Sher-man sold those bonds gold was the only legal tender.

the act of 1878 was passed. When Mr. Sherman sold those bonds gold was the only legal tender.

Secretary Carlisle—What the Secretary of the Treasury says is substantially this: Congress has invested me with authority to issue bonds and sell them for coin. I wish not issue bonds and sell them for coin. I wish not issue bonds and sell them for coin. I wish not issue bonds and sell them unless the purchaser will give gold coin for them, because gold coin is what is needed to maintain resumption and the partity of the two metals.

Mr. Oates—Bonds are made payable in coin? Secretary Carlisle—Not gold coin, but in coin. When Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury and compelled him by law to buy \$156,000,000 worth of silver it sneedled in definite terms the buying of silver, and he did it.

The Secretary rejected the plan of an issue of greenbacks to meet present emergencies, and said that while he would use them if Congress authorized the issue, he believed it to be unwise, because there was more money in the country now than was in use. He had no doubt of his authority to issue the new bonds, and decared that if the Secretary of the Treasury should issue these bonds and take the gold and dump it in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean it would not vitiate the bonds.

Mr. Cates endeavored to sound the Secretary upon the proposition to issue certificates against the seigniorage, as contemplated by the pending Bland bill. On this point the Secretary of the Treasury would issue a silver.

secretary a position was clearly disclosed as follows:

Well the effect of that would be that the Secretary of the Treasury would issue silver certificates calling for dollars. I suppose, when there were no dollars behind them, and if they came in for redemption, as they might, the recretary of the Treasury would be compelled. I suppose, to use gold or whatever size he had to redeem them.

Mr. Boatner—Could not you coin the silver and use that?

Secretary Carlials—Yes, in about two years.

and use that?
Secretary Carlisle—Yes, in about two years; it would take about that time.

Mr. W. A. Stone of Fennsylvania—Have not you got enough allows to redeem them?
Secretary Carlisle—No. sir: certificates are outstanding against what we have, except about \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000.

Mr. Stone—What would be the objection to issuing certificates on account of the seigniorage?
Secretary Carlisle—Fenns of the seigniorage? oretary Carlisle-I was going to say that

Secretary Carlisle—I was going to say that if we should issue certificates with nothing behind them but builtion, I think they would be greatly discredited in the public mind. Mr. Stone—And in order to keep up the credit you would have to redeem them in gold? Secretary Carlisle—They would have to be redeemed in something.

In answer to a question as to how fast the actual coinage of the seigniorage could be pushed. Mr. Carlisle said:

"If all other coinage were suspended at the mints I estimate that we could soin about 4,000,000 silver dollars per month, or 248,000.—000 a year.

Terrible Wind Storm in Northern Mada-ERRORE.

ZANZIBAR. Feb. 10.-Advices received here from Tamatave show that a terrible exclone has devastaged the Diego Suariez district in has devastaged the Diego Suarier district in northern Madagascar. The storm reached its height on the night of Feb. 4. Among the was-sels in the harbor was the wooden Franch transport Fure, a vessel of 1,250 tons displace-ment. She same at hor moorings. Two-thirds of the houses in the town of Diego Suaries were blown down and completely wrecked. The shospital, schoolingue, and church were destrored. As far as is known no lives were lost.



Davis T. Horton

Atlantic City, M. J.

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Has Cured Others of Rheumatism. C. I. Hood & Co. Lowell, Mass.;

Gentlemen: I wish to say that Hood's Sar saparilla has proved in my case to be all that you recommend it to be. I have been a great suffers with rhaumatism and had three of the best physicians in this town attending me, but I did not seem to gain ant. My wife de-cided to buy me a bettle of Hood's Karsaparila and a box of Hood's Pills. I began to take this medicine, and was

On My Feet in Three Days. There are many people here who know how suffered with rheumatism, and how quick! Hood's Sarsavarilla put me on my feet. I do hereby say that if any one suffering with rheu-

Hood's Cures matiem will stick to Hood's Sarsaparilla it will

eurs bim. It has cured me, and will cure oth-

ere."-DAVIS T. HORTON, No. 1,824 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. Get HOOD'S. Hood's Fills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE. Evidence of a Combination of Iron, Coal, and

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-The sub-committee

of the Senate Finance Committee engaged in the formation of a tariff bill for the considers tion of the full committee finds it a difficult task to arrange a bill that will prove satisfac-tory to the conflicting elements in their own party. When they believe they have a certain schedule settled it meets the opposition of some Senators, and the whole thing has to be considered anew.

There is some evidence of a combination of sugar, iron, and coal Senators, and their demands upon the committee are causing it no end of trouble. The Senators representing these three articles insist that they are, and always have been, under Democratic doctrine, purely revenue articles, and that in the present condition of things this is no time to remove the duties. The committee is desirous of placating these Senators, and the impression is growing that mutual concessions will be the

A number of Iron men were at the Capito this morning, and, while they failed to see the committee, it is known that some of them got the ear of individual members and were in conference with Senators from the States most largely interested in the industries for which they were pleading. The present law provides a duty of 75 cents a ton on iron ore, while the Wilson bill admits it free of duty. Some of the Senators interested to-day say they believe a duty will be put upon iron ore by the Senate committee equivalent to about 50 cents a ton. As to coal, those best informed are positive that a duty will be reimposed, and they say that it will be in the neighborhood of 30 cents per ton, the present duty being 75 cents a ton. The combination of these three articles presents an opposition so formidable to the suc-cess of the bill that the committee naturally desires to please these interests before the bill is reported, else it is feared that some Demo-erats would join hands with the Republicans to recommit the bill.

Asserday the committee took up the subject of barley mait, and came to the conclusion that they would equalize the matter by fixing a duty of 30 per cent, on barley and barley

Vesterday the committee took up the subject of barley mait, and came to the conclusion that they would equalize the matter by fixing a duty of 30 per cent, on barley and barley mait, the bill as it passed the House putting barley mait on the dutiable list at 35 per cent.

Lead ore has been discussed to some extent, but the committee has not reached a conclusion, although it is bolleved they have on lead products. There is a great pressure being brought on the Senators from the Northwest and the Southern silver Senators who were interested in the silver side of the repeal fight to cause the committee to take care of this industry, which so materially affects the silver-producing States. One member of the committee especially has expressed his friendliness for such a proposition; and inasmuch as two of them are silver men, it is not unlikely that something may be done for lead ores a little better than was done by the House.

It is not now expected that the bill will be in shape to lay before the full membership of the Democrate at the meeting of the Finance Committee on Tussday, although progress will be reported. One of the members of the sub-committee said this morning that all that had been done up to this time was of a tentative character, and subject to revision. The committee intends to make the bill a revenue measure, and with that end in view will place a number of articles on the dutiable list that were omitted by the House, which according to Democratic dectrine, ought to be considered as revenue articles. There will, it is asserted, he no delicit in the revenue through this bill when the committee isthrough with it.

Necessarily much of what it does must be based upon the action taken concerning the income tax feature. The impression is gaining ground that the pendangered if it is retained. This conclusion, it is said, has been reached by men who are known to be advocated to the Senate bill. He will not, he said to a reporter, be found in the ranks of "klekers." He said that his party was in power and

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR TIMBUCTOO. France Will Not Retreat After Scining the

Parbinden City. Pann. Feb. 10.-In addressing the Chamber o-day on the Timbuctoo affair, M. Casimir-

Porter said: This is not the moment to inquire whether there have been acts of imprudence. The Government gave instructions some time ago that no military expedition should be undertaken in Africa unless the Government

taken in Africa unless the Government should have been previously consulted. When the Government learned of the occupation of Timiucton it telegraphed at once to the flow-srabe of the French Soudan that Col. Bonnier should be ordered back to France as soon as circumstances would permit. Meanwhile the Governor was advised against any fresh act of aggression.

The Government has sent orders, however, to attengthen the French force of Timbucton, if necessary by calling un troops from Algeria. There can be no question of swatuating Timbucton. France will not retreat after an accident of this nature. The facts, however, contain a lesson, and the Government considers necessary measures to provent a recurrence. A discussion of the morits of the case at the present moment to undesirable.

M. Couchard declared that in view of the Fremier's statement he would not press his interpollation on the subject.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The annual session of the Bahamas Legisla-ture was opened on Yeb. 6 by Sir Ambrose Shea, the Governor. The Russian Government will give notice to France that the French-Russian commercial treaty will be terminated at the end of 1894 if France persists in putting into effect, as against Russia, the proposed new duties on imported grain. FROM THE KAISER'S REALM.

THE GERMAN-RUBBIAN TREATT. FZ-NALLY MIGNED TESTERDAY.

It will Help to Revive Some Bying Indus-tries-French May Now Be Studied in the Relebated - Americance in Berlin-We are Criticised in Relation to Samon.

Copposits, 1804, to the Deted Press, BERLIN, Feb. 10.-The commercial treaty with Russia was finally signed to-day. The North German Gazet e in announcing the fact proceeds to comment on a line implying that the treaty is an offensive and defensive alli-ance. In the Ministerial circle the treaty is taken for what it is worth-that it assists to prevent, but does not deter war. Trade and commercial circles hall it as an undoubted success. It certainly gives great advantage to the East Prussian and Berlin markets. It is difficult to see how the Agrarian Conservatives can oppose the treaty in view of the fact that Russia concedes that is generally beneficial to all Germany, but specially good for the European markets. Thus coal, pig iron, steel

all sorts of machinery, woollen and other texgoods get important tariff reductions. Weolien textiles actually get four and one-half per cent. off, although Bussia has a flourishing home trade in textiles. The result of the treaty is expected to be a revival of the dying industries of Koenigsberg, Stettin, and Dantzie while the Berlin bourse expects an inflow of orders from Russian speculators.

The treaty contains no mention of the deeree forbidding the Reichsbank to make Russian loans, but during the week Russian securities have been largely dealt in at the bourse on Reichsbank account.

The Reichstag will dispose of the treaty in three sittings, and will then take a long holiday, adjourning until March 16. While the Reichstag sleeps, Finance Minister Miquel, through the Commission, will work to obtain his ends. Already it is said that the Commission approved of the tobacco tax. Next week it will be the wine fax that will have been approved. Dr. Miquel himself continues to say that all of his reform and financial schemes will not be carried, but he also insists that every one of his measures is necessary to the life of Germany.
Dr. Miquel and Emperor William will visit

Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsrube on Wednesday

The Agrarians have convoked a mass meeting on Friday to protest against the Russian treaty.

To cite an instance of the relaxation that has taken place in the Reichsland region, it can be

To cire an instance of the relaxation that has taken place in the Reicheland region, it can be pointed out that the Government has ordered that the study of French he allowed in the public schools of the province. Henceforth teachers may either conduct their classes in French or German.

The Reichstag is in an economical mood. Knowing that it must bow its head to Chancellor von Caprivi on leading lines of policy, it protests on small matters. Thus to-day the House refused to give its assent to the creation of the new office of Postal Under Secretary of State, though Dr. Stephan, the Chief of the Department, pleaded the necessity of such as office. In the course of the debate on the subject, Dr. Stephan said that Russia was about to call an international railway conference to be held in St. Fetersburg, with a view to bringing about a reduction in freight rates on hoth imports and exports.

Ministerial advices from Rome are to the effect that Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister of Italy, is in bad health. It is said that he desires to retire from office. His sojourn at Naples, whither he went on account of his health, did not help him to recruit. He suffers from incessant insomnia, which drugs do little to assuage.

health, did not help him to recruit. He suffers from incessant insomnia, which drugs do little to assuage.

Emperor William has sent to Gen. Von Werder, German Ambassador to Russia, the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle as a token of his satisfaction with the new treaty. Among the Americans who have arrived here during the past week are Mrs. Webb of New York, Mr. Sharp of Louisville, Mr. Oppenheimer of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Washington of Boston, Mr. Frank Dewey, a journalist, and Dr. and Mrs. Pitcairn of Harrisburg.

On Shrove Tuesday the Hon. Theodore Runyon, the American Ambassador, with the entire staff of the emhassy, attended the grand court ball. The usual plannkuchen were served to the guests.

tire staff of the emhasey, attended the grand court bail. The usual plannkuchen were served to the guests.

The Government has appointed Councillor Schmeisser of Magdeburg a delegate to the Silver Inquiry Commission. Herr Schmeisser has just returned from an official tour of the gold and silver producing countries.

The Consiste Zeitum attacks the American Government for its laxify in carrying out the treaty programme in Samoa. The paper points out that the United States Commissioner to Samoa retires from his post in March, yet his successor has not yet been appointed. The work of regulating the land claims it adds, has hardly been commenced, and will now fail back into confusion.

The Aidermen of Berlin gave a banquet to the Russian delegates upon the conclusion of the commercial treaty.

The capital of the syndicate that is to extend financial aid to Italy has oven fully subscribed. The chief point of difference now is as to where the head seat of the bank that the syndicate will establish will be placed. The German bankers want it to be at Milan, while King Humbert and Signor Crispi want it in Bome.

Humbert and Signor Crispi want it in Bome

DOINGS OF ANARCHISTS.

French Writer Sentenced to Ten Tears' Imprinonment-Pincards in London. Paris, Feb. 10 .- M. Breton, a writer for the Parti Socialiste, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 100 rance for saying that if M. Carnot approved of the death of Valilant nobody would pity him his wooden carease was dislocated by

demb. BERLIN, Feb. 10.-Herr Ellendt, editor of Der Sozialist, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing revodonary articles. Herr Brandt, sub-editor, and Printer Werner, leader of the Independent Social Democrats have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment each for the same of-

months' imprisonment each for the same offence.

BERINE, Feb. 10.—The Federal Council has
ordered that seven German and five Italian
Anarchists, who were concerned in the recent
disturbances at Zurich, he expelled from
Switzerland. The twelve men were leaders in
the hostile demonstrations that took place before the Italian Consulate at Zurich on Jan.
29, and took a prominent part in the rioting
that followed the successful attempt of the
police to remove from beside the escutcheon at
the Consulate the red and black flags affixed
there by the mot. The object of the demonstration was to express sympathy with the
revolutionary movement in Sicily.

Lowbon, Feb. 10.—Anarchists posted revolutionary placards on walls throughout the
city this morning. A young man was arrested
in the act of putting up a placard, but some of
the other offenders was caught. The police
tore down the other placards before daybreak.

ITALIAN BOODLERS.

Mr. Chauvet Says He Was Blackmailed by a Milan Newspaper,

Rows. Feb. 10.-The trial of Pinto, the grain merchant; Chauvet, manager of the Populo Romano, and Gallina, a Treasury inspector, for defrauding the Government out of 225,000 lire, has been continued daily since it began on Wednesday. To-day Chauvet caused a senon Wednesday. To-day Chauvet caused a sen-sation by telling how Haita del Popolo, a Radi-cal journal in Milan, had blackmailed him. The management had got hold of photographs of several compromising letters sent by the witness to Pinto, and had threatened to pub-lish them. Chauvet oventually paid 2 (885) lire far the photographs of the letters and thus saved them from publication. The excitement in the audience was so great during thauver's statement that the presid-ing Judge called repeatedly for order.

Mr. Gindstone Home Agair. LONDON. Feb. 10.-Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have returned from their visit to Biarritz. They arrived at Charing Cross station at 0:15

o'clock this evening. The news of their coming had spread, and an enormous crowd gathered at the station to welcome the Prime Minister.

When he appeared he was greeted with hearty chears by the crowd. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were met inside the station by Sir Algernon West and a number of private friends. A carriage was in waiting and Mr. Gladstone and his wife were at once driven to the official residence of the Frime Minister in Downing street.

Spain's Trouble with Moracco. Manners, Feb. 10.-The Government received this moon despatches from Gen. Martines de Campos, who is trying to arrange with Sultan Muley Hassau the settlement of the Melilla difsound present or nettlement of the Meillia dif-ficulty/between Spain and Morooco. The Cabi-pet was summoned at once to meet, and the Ministers remained in conference six hours. Although nothing is known of the contents of the descentible, it is feared that the negotia-tions for a settlement are not making salis-factory progress.

Fifth Avenue,

IN A LASTING GUARANTER

Velvet Coats & Capes 35,

fermerly \$100,

NOTICE-We are offering bargains in Sealskin, Mink, Persian, and Sable Circular Capes and Coats, Dresses, Hats, and Bonnets at

PRICES REGARDLESS OF COST.

IS LO BENGULA DEAD?

A Report that the Recent King of Matabale land in No More,

LONDOW, Feb. 10.-A despatch from Cape Town to a news agency in this city says that Lo Bengula, King of the Matabeles, who was defeated and driven toward the Zambesi River by the British South Africa Company's forces.



LO BENGULA. The last advices concerning Lo Bengula were to the effect that he had been deserted by his followers and was a fugitive in the bush, where he was suffering with gout.

This despatch will hardly be accepted as conclusive until verified, as many of the reports purporting to come from Matabeleland are not true. The King wrote to the two white men who lived at Bulawayo during the troubles that he knew the British would kill him if they caught him. It is not known whether he received the assurance that was sent to him that his life would be spared if he surrendered. His misfertunes in the past year were enough to awaken the sympathy even of many of his enemies. He was not responsible for the recent war. He was forced into it by the arder of his regiments. Personally he did not wish to fight, for he knew well that a war with the whites meant the downfall of his power.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Two Cases of Collision-Saving an Imperilled LONDON, Feb. 10. -The German tank steamer Mannheim, from New York Jan. 26, via Dover,

where she arrived for orders, has been damaged in a collision with the British steamer Salisbury, from Barcelona. The accident oc-Hono Kono, Feb. 10.-The British steamer Hangehow, from Samarang for Sourabaya, has

been in collision at sea with an unknown steamer. It is feared that the unknown vessel foundered, for when the Hangehow got clear of her she disappeared. It is possible that the lost steamer was the St. Asaph, outward bound from Hong Kong. The St. Asaph, which was owned by the Angier line of London, was a

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.-The Captain of the

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—The Captain of the British steamer Cevic, which arrived here from New York resterday, reports that in latitude 40° N. and iongitude 53° W. he sighted the British brig W. J. Gordon, Capt. Payzant, from Halifax for St. Kitta.

The brig was in distress, and when the Cevic approached the crew asked to be taken off, as their vessel, they said, was sinking. They were taken aboard the Cevic after they had set fire to the Gordon.

BERMUDA, Feb. 4.—The British steamer Arroyo, New Orleans, for Hamburg, which put in here for repairs, will said in a few days. One of her cylinders gave out owing to the strain on the vessel caused by the heavy weather she experienced.

The British brig Clio Stephenson, from Porto Rico for Boston, with a cargo of molasses, which put into this port on Feb. 5 in a disabled condition for repairs, reports that on Jan. 20 a tremendous sea struck the vessel on the starboard side, smashing and starting twelve stanchions, covering boards, and bulwarks.

It also started up and wrecked the forward house, flooding forecastle and galley, and everything movable about decks was carried away. The ship was hove over on her beams so that the cargo broke adrift and shifted. Some of the crew manned the pumps while othere were battening up the opened scama. The vessel was so far disabled that it was decided to put into Bermuda.

Money for the Bereaved Italians. Paris, Feb. 10 .- The Chamber of Deputies to-day, on motion of M. Casimir-Perier, Prime Minister, voted the sum of 400,000 france for the benefit of the families of the Italians who lest their lives in the riots at Aigues-Mortes. There was no debate on the motion.

The appropriation of this money is considered to be a stroke of diplomacy, as it will enable France to avoid discussion and disputes with flair over the attacks of the rioters on Italian subjects.

Princess Elizabeth's Husband.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.-Otto Freiherr von Soefried. who was married to Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, was gazetted yesterday as Lieutenant in the imperial infants. He was Lieutenant in the havarian army previous to his marriage, but lost his commission because he self his garrison without permission when he went south for the wedding.

The Western Parsenger Agreement. CHICAGO, Feb. 10. - Only by herois endeavors has the Western passenger agreement been saved from collapse during the past twenty-four hours. The Atchison and the St. Louis four hours. The Atchison and the St. Louis and San Francisco have both filed notices of withdrawai from the agreement. The only hope of continuing the agreement lies in the cancellation of these withdrawai notices.

Definite answers will not be received before Monday or Tuesday. Meantime the agreement hangs in the balance. The withdrawai notices were filed on the proof that competing lines were not living up to the provisions of the agreement.

For torpid liver and all other conditions resulting from constipation, go by the book on Beecham's pills. Book free, pills 25c. At drug stores; or write to B F Allen

Co, 365 Canal st, New York.

"SAY, OLD MAN! DR. DEPEW ON FREE TRADE.

I shall be an hearse as a crow before the Senate settles this teriff business." strily remarked a fitbushering greatman from the wild and woolly west to a New York Congressman in Washington the other day. "I always prevent that by the use of

Says that the Democrats Have Born Scared Off Their Pintform." Free Trade a Myth and Tariff for Merraus Only a Shadow." "RIKER'S EXPECTORANT,"

remedy.

simir replied the other. "In fact, I've told Bourn cekran, forn Reed, and a jot of other fellows that it is the very best remedy I ever tried for Hoarseness, Bronchitts, or any sort of Couch or Cold." The Western man pondered these things deeply in his heart, and now he, too, has gone to swell the ranks of those who swear by RIMESON EXPEUTO-RANT, Unit 60 cents a bottle, Of your drugglet or at

RIKER'S,

6TH AV., CORNER 22D ST. LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Brestl-Argentina Houndary Dispute Before President Civeland, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. - Several distinguished-

looking gentlemen, followed by servants carrying a number of huge volumes bound in leather, walked into the White House at 11 o'clock this morning and were immediately shown into the President's room. They were Dr. D. Estantslao S. Zeballos, the Argentine Minister: Dr. D. Carlos A. Aldao, Dr. D. Gregario Urlarte, and members of the Argentine Legation. Dr. Zeballos is also the special agent of Argentina to present to the President the case of his country in the boundary dispute with Brazil over the "Missiones" tract, in which Mr. Cleveland has consented to act as arbitrator and Drs. Aldao and Uriarte are the secretaries of the special mission. This is the last day for the presentation of the case of each disputant. Those of Argentina were ex-

each disputant. Those of Argentina were explained by Dr. Zeballos and the party withdrew.

At noon Le Baron de Rio-Branco and Gen. Dionizio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira, Envoys Extracrdinary and Pienipotentiary of Brazil. In the arbitration proceedings, with Rear Admiral José Candido Guillobel, technical adviser of the special mission, and Dr. Olynthe De Mazzainaes, Dr. Domingos Olympio Braza Cavalcanti, and Senhor Domicio de Gama, secretaries of the special mission, were presented to the Presidentily Minister Mendones, and the envoys in turn presented their documents, which were placed in another corner of Mr. Thurber's room.

Some of the documents submitted are huge affairs, elegantly bound in leather. One volume presented by the Argentine envoy is about two feet wide by three feet long and thicker thas an unabridged dictionary.

the study of the tariff questions, and came out, where every one whose knowledge of that subject is from text books rather than experience is bound to, on the side of free trade."

Dr. Depew says that the result of the election of 18% was a suprise. He goes on: "The country was paralyzed by the plunge it had deliberately taken. Every industrial and business interest in the land was inextricably interwoven with and interdependent upon the protective system. A party had come into possession of the Government pledged to the uproofing of that system. It had declared in its platform that the principle of protection was condemned by the Constitution, and that its practice was robbery and fraud.

"What will you do with your victory? was the question eagerly saked from every mill and mine. Irom every factory and furnace, from every counting room and banker's office, from every counting room and banker's office, from every counting room and workingman. The answer was flat and frank: We will do what we promised if elected, and what you have specially commissioned and instructed us to carry out. There never was so direct a mandate from a constituency to an Administration, por an Administration which knew so well what was expected of it and what it intended to accomplish."

Mr. Depew then describes the readjustment of business and manufacturing in anticipation of the proposed change. He states that at least eighty per cent. of the mills, factories, and furnaces closed their doors, and that two million of people were thrown out of employment. He tells of the calling of the extra session of Congress in response to the demand for the repeal of the Silver law, and says:

"One-half of the Fresident's followers refused to toilow his lead, and it required every resource known to power and nuthority to hold those who professed obedience to their elected chief. The wild horses of Mr. Glad-stone obey every suggestion of the bit with the reins in the hand of that veterna, able, and accomplished whip; but the wild horses of Mr. Clevel It is stated here on what is believed to be good authority that the President will next week send in a nomination for Collector of

week send in a nomination for Collector of Customs at Chicago. Collector Clark's term expired on Feb. 5 hast. Deputy Hit has been placed in charge of the office, as Collector Clark's bond expired with his commission. Supervising Special Agent Crowley has gone to a hicago to assist in the transfer of the of-fice, which is fourth in importance to that of New York. Collector Clark has made a model official. The name of Jacob W. Richards is mentioned as Collector Clark's probable suc-cessor. The big 13-inch guns made at the Washington Navy Yard, the largest guns ever manufactured for an American war vessel, will not

factured for an American war vessel, will not be tested Monday next, as was expected, at the Indian Head proving ground. One of the guns was mounted on a truck placed on a track, but the rails were not strong enough to bear the weight, and a special steel track will be constructed at the yard at the proving ground to move it on and off the vessel that will carry it to the latter place. The time necessary to construct the tracks will cause the delay, and it is likely that the test will not take place until about March 1.

To-day the eleventh of the twelve 13-inch guns which are to be used on the first-class battleships—Massachusetts, Indiana, and Oregon—was successfully jacketed at the ordnance shors in this city. The delicate operation of jacketing is always attended with the danger that the whole gun may be ruined by the slightest michan. A number of naval officers were present by direction of Secretary Herbert.

To-morrow will be the sixty-fourth birthday of Lieut.-Col. George B. Dandy, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the army, and he will accordingly be placed on the army, and accordingly be placed on the retired list on account of age. Major James Gillis will succeed him as Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Cant Charles If. Barnott will become Major and Quartermaster. These promotions will leave a very desirable vacancy of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster for the President to fill.

The total number of fourth-class Postmas-ters appointed to-day was twenty-eight, of which fourteen were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths. Among the ap-pointments was that of H. Crandall at Oak Ridge, Montgomery county, N. Y. vice J. B. Haney, resigned.

CONGRESSMAN HOUK'S DEATH.

Action of the Ohio Delegation-The House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-A number of members of the Ohio delegation met in Speaker Crisp's room this morning and adopted res tions of regret at the death of Representative Houk. The House adjourned almost immediately after the reading of the journal out of respect for the memory of Mr. Houk.

The death of Mr. Houk has caused a good feal of talk, even this early, as to who will be his successor. In 1802 Cleveland carried the three counties comprising the district by 3.810 matority, while the matority of Mr. Houk was 4.316 votes. Last year, in the Gubernatorial election, Major McKinley carried the district by a plurality of 5.63 votes. Republicans say that, with the tariff question still an open issue and despite the big majority against the Republicans, if a strong man is numinated he may be elected. Democrats who know the district and its large manufacturing industries notably those in Butler county, are inclined to lock upon the outcome of the special election as doubtful.

The Democrats are beginning to talk of candidates, and it is said that ex-tory Campbell of Butler county, who represented this dishis successor. In 1802 Cleveland carried the

The Democratis are beginning to talk of candidates, and it is said that ex-Gov. Campbell of Butler county, who represented this district helore may be a candidate. Mr. Paul J. Sorg, a wealthy tobacco manufacturer in the count where Mr. Campbellives, who has long wanted to come to Congress, may prove to be the nomines. Mr. Houk's own county may perhaps, contest the claim of the other counties for the nomination. Among the Republicans the name of Estes G. Rathbone, ex-Assistant Postmaster-General, is spoken of, while others mention the name of ex-Congress man H. L. Morey, both of whom live in Butler county, the home of Campbell, and are said to represent factions of the Republican party in the Third district.

BIKER WANTS THE BONDS

He Petitions for a Writ Directing Secretary Caritale to Deliver them to Him. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-Mr. C. L. Riker of Chicago, who has acquired notoriety by his proposal to purchase the entire issue of bonds at par value, yesterday filed a petition with the Suprama Court of the District for a writ of Surrame Court of the District for a writ of mandagues, in which the Judge of the Circuit Court is asked to issue an order to Secretary Carlisle commanding him to turn over the bonds to Mr. liker, according to his bid, and not to those whom the Secretary has already

not to those whom the Secretary has already decided upon.

The document was presented to the assistant clerk of the Court early in the day, and later given to Judge Bradley for sonsideration. A decision is looked for on Monday, Mr. liker said that there were hunjreds of grounds on which the petition was based, but that the most important was that of constitutionality. He did not question the right of the Secretary to issue bonds, as the Enights of Labor had done, but contended that the Secretary had no constitutional right to sell the bonds to bidders in the manner proposed. in the manner proposed.

The Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-The returns to the Department of Agriculture for the month of February, which relate to cotton, says that the proportion of the crop which has been sent from the plantations, and is therefore in the hands of others than producers as shown by the consolidated returns of correspondents, is 62.2 per cent. leaving 7.8 per cent, of the cropatil lumarketed. Correspondents of the department assign as a cause for the unusually large projection marketed, that the producers, owing to the stringency of the times, have been compelled to part with their holdings to pay debts and most necessary expenses. The proportion of list to seed ranges from 31.7 to 35 per cent. averages 32.2. The price of seed varies from 15.0 to 19.7 cents per bushel. The average date of closing picking was Dec. 2. from the plantations, and is therefore in the

BETHESDA AMERICA'S FAVORITE WATER.

SOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRING. Hon, Adini E. Stevenson, Vice-President of U. S., 2073. "Betheads certainly possesses medicinal properties of rare value." "For sale by all Grooms and Druggiste. B. SCHERER, Agent, S. Baroley Street, N. To

HE TELLS THE BRITISH THIS IS A PROJECTIONIST COUNTRY STILL.

their impressions of political affairs in this

nor the repeal of the Sherman law the full

Mr. Depaw describes the McKinley bill as a

codification of the many tariff laws which had

been enacted since 1801, with such alterations

as changed conditions seemed to demand. Mr.

and alarm, becduse it was enacted on the eve

of a general election, and when a large and

pected. Its possible evils were magnified in

prophecy, and there was no time for demon

strating its results. The country, frightened by the clamor, rushed madly from the imag-

ined danger of its enforcement to the real

meant much, but accomplished nothing. He

was a sort of Prime Minister with a hostile

could not lead it. Mr. Cleveland is a phenome

non in politica. When he came to the Presi-

dency he had never visited Washington, never

met the national leaders, and never studied or

discussed the principles of his party or of the

where every one whose knowledge of that

implished whip; but the wild horses of Cleveland plunged and belted at the start

nearly upsetting the national coach."

Mr. Depew then describes the elections of 1883, and says of the result:

"The educational campaign for free trade, which, after thirty years of carnest and cease-less labor, had finally triumphed, was in less than twelve months turned into a disastrous rout."

As an effect of the elections. Mr. Depew says, the Fresident hastened to send a message to Congress reassuring the country that any legislation would have due regard for existing business interests and the wag s of labor. Free trade principles are abandoned by the reformers, and the details of protection are discussed. Free trade is a myth, and tariff for revenue only a shadow, Most of our industries are stagnant, and the majority of our mills, factories, and furnaces it, total or partial paralysis, while the victors are experimenting with the weapons of their protection ist enomies.

menting with the weapons. the much-herist enemies.

If under these conditions, the much-heralded measure which was to repeal the alleged
atrocities of the McKinley bill and curb the
reputed rapacity of the tariff robber baron
ever reaches President Cleveland for his signature he will not recognize it. In the mean
time the peonle, harassed with doubts and
fears, losing money, or out of employment,
with the impatience of despair or of hunger
are clamoring for action. Every day's delay
to the contract of the property of the property.

are clamoring for action. Every day's delay is regarded as further evidence of incapacity for government. Under these circumstances a miracle can scarcely pass a measure which would materially alter the present law, and only a miracle can prevent the return of the protectionists to power."

ACCUSED OF THE DIAMOND ROBBERT

William Virtu Arrested in This City for the

It is believed by the police of this city. City

Marshal Rice of Springfield, Mass., and a num-

for the Jeweilers' Protective Union, that at least

one of the men who stole \$15,000 worth of

diamonds at Springfied on Thursday from the

trunk of H. C. Barnum, a traveller for the

wholesale jewelry firm of Shafer & Douglass, 26

Cortlandt street, this city, has been appre-

bended Inspector McLaughlin received a telegram from the City Marshal of Springfield on Friday night ordering him to arrest Wil

Detectives Alonele and Formosa found Virte at his boarding house, 49 Charles street late in the evening. Virtu was remanded restorday at the Tombs to await the arrival of the officers from Springfield. Virtu admitted having been in Springfield about the time of the rob bery, but said that he had business there. Th police say he has served time in the Elmira

Reformatory. He is not yet 23 years old, and

The robbery occurred in the baggage room

of the Boston and Maine Railroad, in Spring-

of the Boston and Maine Railroad in Boringfield, early Thursday morning. The travelling
agent arrived in Springfield on Wednesday
night and left his trunk checked at the depot.
Farly the next morning a man appeared at the
station, offered a check for the trunk, and it was
at once turned over to him. He had the trunk
sant to the Glendower Hotel, where he had
registered the night before as H. C. Boyd of
Boston. When Barnum, the agent, went to
get his trunk it was gone. Later it was discovered that the thief had forced open the
trunk at the hotel and taken out several hundred rings and unset diamonds, which he
shipped in a black leather case to Worcester and
departed. The black leather package which
he had shipped to Worcester was intercepted
there on Friday, and the gens were recovered.
Shafer & Douglass have them now, and say
that they represent about three-quarters of
the lot.

The Weather.

but a dense fog prevailed from Virginia to Maine

The sterm centre passed over the lakes into Canada

Clearing weather set in over the middle Atlanti

rapidly southeast from British Columbia. It should

There was light rain here yesterday morning, with a

dense fog. which because light about 10 A. M.; clearing weather in the afternoon; average humidity 100 per

hour; highest official temperature 40°, lowest 14°.
The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tun Scu-building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SUMMAY.
For New Hampahire, Vermont, Nassachusetta, Rhode

Island, Connecticut, and custers New York, generally fair

lained, Contestivat, and reservative Fore, generally fair-deciding moder: and smale.

Furthe District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jarsey. Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair; decidedly coolers northwest winds.

For mastern Fennsylvania, wastern New York, and Onia, generally fair and colder; northwest winds.

caut; wind variable, average velocity ten

1992 1594 1.50 P M .51* 61 M .60* Bir 6 P M .51* 61 M .60* Bir 6 P M .62* 11 M .61* Bir 12 Mid .41*

Average on Feb. 10, 1895.....

liam Virtu, alias H. C. Boyd.

is a stenographer by occupation.

ber of Pinkerton detectives, who are working

Authorities of Springfield.

opposition. He was an excellent lawyer, possessed of indomitable industry, honest and courageous. He applied himself sarnestly to

perils of an industrial revolution,"

Of Mr. Cleveland, Dr. Depew says:

The measure produced unusual excitement

Depew says of its reception:

Advance sheets of Chauncey M. Depew's article in the Nucleania Century on "Prospects of Free Trade in the United States" have just 877, 879 BROADWAY. reached this country. Mr. Depew wrote the article while tossing about on the Atlantic on his return from Europe. He says it is difficult Previous to Occupying for an American to understand the singular mixture of information and misinformation which has created in the British public mind Our New Building.

country. He then informs all hands that the present Congress will do nothing radical with 18, 20, 22 East 18th Street. the protective tariff policy, and that silver was not the sole cause of our business troubles,

we will dispose of the entire stock to

at a Reduction

comprehensive reduction of duties was expected. Its possible evils were magnified in

from present low prices.

"The first election of Mr. Cleveland, in 1884. Have Just Received Parliament. He could lecture Congress, but from Japan

1,000 Pieces Habutai the study of the tariff questions, and came out, Wash Silks

> At 6oc. and \$2.00 per yd., Less 25%.

> In choice Novelty Stripes

45C. and 75C. yd

These Silks are made expressly for us in Japan.

WILD WEST WEATHER, A Roof-uplifting Wind Storm in Indiana-Bitmard to Kanana

INDIANAPOLIS. Feb. 10.—This city was swept by a severe windstorm yesterday. Buildings book and everything loose was driven before the gale with threatening velocity. Little damage was done here, but the reports from the surrounding country show that ruin is strewn in the path of the wind. From the counties north and east of Indianapolis comes the report that houses were unroofed, fences blown away, and in some places stretches of forest

trees laid flat. At Elwood, D. H. Havens was lifted from the top of a building and pitched to the street on his head. He is not fatally injured. Damage to property occurred at Marion, Peru. Logansport, and Kokomo, where roofs were sent hurling through the night, but no casualties are reported. Grant trouble in telegraphic and telephone communication is the result of a general blowing down of wires in all directions

storm prevailed here nearly all day yesterday. The storm is general throughout the State as far west as Dodge, and is very severe in the Northwest. In some portions it assumed the severity of a bilizzard.

OMAHA, Neh., Feb. 10.—The heaviest fall of snow of the season was the one of yesterday. It began about 3 A. M., and by daylight everything was buried under snow. The storm extends through the West and Southwest, and the frains from the West yesterday were all behind time.

TOPERA, Kan., Feb. 10.-A blinding snow

Storm on the California Coast.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 10,-A storm contred at Redondo this morning, and shipping in the harbor was badly damaged. The schooner W. F. Jewett broke away from her anchorage and was wrecked. Her crew of ten

anchorage and was wrecked. Her crew of use narrowly escaped with their lives. Two fishermen lost their lives at Santa Mon-lea. They went out in a small sloop, which was driven on the rocks and dashed to pieces. Shipping at Newport was also badly damaged. The schooner Prosper, from Port Blakely, Washington, lumber laden, was driven ashere and seriously damaged.

When Grippe Prevails, Everything is Stippe."

The statement of many physicians that Grippe one not be cured, but must run its course, and that the only thing to be done is to keep the patient quiet, and give plenty of nourishment, etc., is controverted by Ds. Humphreys preparing a Specific that meets the smergency in every stage, the patient rapidly convalessing and quickly being able to resume his or her duties.

This is accomplished by Dr. Humphreys' new Specific 77, for the cure of Grippe, Industra, Catarrh, Pains, and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, and General Prostration and Faver.

Grippe is commonly known by a general sense of tib ness, or soreness ever the system, or in the head, back, or limbs, sore threat or cough, sometimes very shallnate hearseness, and often pain in the breast or side, encesting running from the nose, or weaping, Hebling and reduces of the sycilds; the appetite to impaired, and the system depressed.

DR. HUMPHREYS' NEW SPECIFIC TO yesterday, attended by snow and rain from Minnesota east to the New England coast, and high winds over the large. In Canada the winds on the coast decreased. Is the remedy and curs. It meets the spidemic condi-tion, and is the cure for all its manifestations, render-ing your system "proof" against this poissness germ.

States in the afternoon.

A cold ware of considerable extent was travelling Taken early, it cuts it short promptly; taken during its prevalence, it precents its invasion; taken while suffering from it, a relief is speedily realized, which is cause much colder fair weather in this city to-day and continued to an entire cure.

Many persons suffering from Grippe and Coids are not confined to the house, and hore comes in the great convenience of 77. It can be carried by the business man in his yest pocket; by the lady in her purse, er in the pencil box of the echosi child, and taken to publis without attracting attention.
77 will "break up" so obstinate Cold that "hence

en, and does not yield to treatment; the relief prompt; the cure certain, The slight lile caused by the treacherons weather can by its use he warded off and thus prevent the more

serious troubles of Conglis. Colds, Gripps. Paramonia.

Ac. A few policie of TV will break up the first ay :: 0 tema of Fever or Co.d. and its continued use will com-plete the cure, and prevent a recurrence. Users of Dr. Humphreys' other openion will welcome his New Specific for Grippin.

All the wholeanis and most of the cetall druggists are now supplied, but this being a new remedy if your druggist will not get it for you, it will be sent, prepaid, upon records of price. So ceate, or 6 bottless for \$1.00. MUMPHRETS MEDICINE COMPANY.

seener WILLIAM and JOHN STREETS, NEW YORK.